

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Monday, December 10, 1860.

If any of our subscribers fail to receive their papers regularly, we hope they will notify us of the fact without delay, that we may call the attention of the carriers to the neglect.

INCENDIARY PAPERS—THE BALTIMORE SUN.

As no people are so profoundly interested in the preservation of the Union as the citizens of the District, they will be prompt to exert their influence in all things, great and small, in putting down disunion. And one measure of no small importance, will be a withdrawal, by a concerted unanimity, of all patronage from disunion newspapers.

We have one such published in the District itself, the *Constitution*, but as that has little circulation here, or anywhere else, it is beyond popular reach, and must be left to die with the corrupt administration which sustains it.

The *Baltimore Sun* has a very large circulation in the District, as many as five thousand. Our people are justly incensed with its daily preaching of disunion, all the more dangerous for being insidious. There is, we believe, no division of opinion among our citizens, in reprobating its course. And yet, from indolence, and to avoid the trouble, although not great, of stopping subscriptions, its circulation falls off but little. This ought not to be so. We have too much at stake, not to discharge so obvious a duty as the withdrawal of patronage from sheets which, like the *Sun*, give daily currency to sentiments which, if carried out, will annihilate the value of property in this city. Let every good citizen cease to take, or read, the *Sun*, and regard himself as a Vigilance Committee man, to admonish his neighbors not to touch or handle it.

ENGLAND AND SLAVERY.

In his letter of the 3d instant, to the *Richmond Enquirer*, Mr. Secretary Floyd gives the slaveholders some reasonable and much-needed warning, against the folly of taking themselves out of the protection of the Union, and thus exposing themselves to the pitiless storm of hatred with which all Christendom regards negro slavery.

Mr. Floyd says: "It is a fatal error to suppose that the interest of England would prompt her to foster the planting interests of the South. From the Prince Consort, who sat silently by and witnessed the deliberate insult of an American Minister by a British peer before the congregated intelligence of all Christendom, simply because slavery existed in the United States, down to the wretched cockney himself, forty times the slave to suffering and circumstances beyond what any negro is to law—there is not an Englishman who does not in his heart abhor slavery, if he does not also abhor the country where it exists."

"The South can never count upon the friendship of England, or upon her toleration of evils not her own. Once within the reach of her power, she will fix upon us forever the very badge of inferiority which we are now ready to destroy the Union to escape; and will foster our products so far, and so far only, as may be absolutely necessary to supply her wants. England would insist upon making good her record upon the slavery question. To sacrifice the interests of a class, or even to starve to death a few hundred thousand of her subjects in the laudable task, would constitute a very small obstacle to her policy."

The following extract from an article in the *London Saturday Review* will teach the Gulf States what they have to expect in the way of forbearance from England towards their projects of extending slavery on the side of Mexico:

"What sort of division of the unsettled territory now belonging to the United States would ever be agreed upon between the Northern and Southern Federations, nobody can pretend even to conceive; and this is the very difficulty which seems to show that the severance could never be effected without bloodshed. It is plain, however, that every attempt of the Southern States to expand beyond the territory absolutely secured to them, would be resisted, not simply by their Northern neighbors, but by the whole strength of European civilization. The more reckless spirits of the South are pushing on their quarrel, in the belief, that if they were once dismembered of the Union, they could read province after province from Mexico, and fill each successive acquisition with their slaves. But Europe would have a word in the matter. It is simply the incorporation of the North with the South, which prevents European statesmen from treating the annexations of the United States as avowed extensions of the area of slavery. They cannot now uphold a Confederacy, of which more than half the members have no slaves, with conquering and annexing merely in the interest of cotton and negroes, but there would be no scruple about taxing the Southern Federation with designs which it would be at no pains to conceal. Nor is there, we take it, the slightest doubt that the free States would rather assist than impede the efforts of European diplomacy. The Monroe doctrine would be destroyed by the very fact of secession, and a Northern Union, once divided from the South, would not be long in making the discouragement of slavery the cardinal principle of its foreign policy. In short, the measure of the dangers of separation is the advantage now derived from union. Slavery is sufficiently unpopular in the world for a mere slaveholding Commonwealth to run no small risk of becoming the victim of a general crusade."

Certainly, this is not encouraging. By going out of the Union, the slave States give up the chance, whatever it may be, greater or less, of getting some portion of the present Territories of the United States, under cover of the Dred Scott decision. Doubtless, the indemnification which they proposed to themselves was the appropriation of Mexico, the restraint of the North being thrown off. But, at this point, in steps England, and declares for herself and for European civilization, that no such procedure will be tolerated. In thus resisting the extension of slavery, England justly counts upon the co-operation of the free States, because, in the language of the *London Review*, "a Northern Union, once divided from the South, would not be long in making the discouragement of slavery the cardinal principle of its foreign policy."

As with the proposed seizure of Mexico, so it would be with the proposed reopening of the African slave trade. We are aware that that

traffic is not now against the law of nations, but it could easily be made so by the concurrence of the Christian Powers. The doctrine that "might makes right" could never have a more desirable application; and while the South Carolinians were amusing themselves with Grotius and Vattel, they would find themselves snubbed in the slave trade, with as little ceremony as the Barbary Powers found an end put to their piracies.

It is needless, perhaps, to add, that in this work of crushing out the slave trade, the free States would not merely co-operate, but would lead off. The true ground would at once be taken, that they have such a general interest in the North American continent as justified and required them to prevent any portion of it from being overrun with African barbarians. And they would take this ground the more readily, if it was attempted to open the slave trade with a view to coercing Virginia and Kentucky into a Southern Confederacy.

To illustrate the strength of this English anti-slavery feeling, to which Mr. Floyd refers, we cut the following extract from an article in the *Liverpool Herald* of November 24:

"The Southern States might certainly form a confederacy, united by the bond of slavery; but what a hideous spectacle it would offer to the Christian world. At present, the horrors of the 'domestic institution' are screened by the Union; dissolve that Union, and its whole deformity would be laid bare. The next question to be asked is, could Europe hold relations with such a people by accredited resident ambassadors? England and France very recently broke off diplomatic relations with Naples, on account of the horrible tyranny of the King and the infamous administration of the law; but, atrocious as were the dungeons of the then King of the Two Sicilies, they were less diabolical than the slave markets of New Orleans. It is impossible to conceive anything more harrowing to the feelings, than the negro breeding States, where boys are reared for the lash, and girls for prostitution. These iniquities, now existing in full force, are disguised under the political designation of the United States; but they would glare upon us in unspeakable infamy, when confined to the Southern Confederacy—a State set apart and based on crimes which Christendom has repudiated with horror. Sad is the retrospect, and the present moment, and the future. There may be a servile war, one of the dreadful calamities involving the destruction of all the plantations. There may be a second St. Domingo. It is not permitted to us to read the yet unopened volume, and we can only hope that its pages may not be saturated with blood."

It is these English abolitionists that the South Carolinians are so much in love with, and with whom they are so eager to open a direct trade, in order to gratify a spite against the pro-slavery merchants of New York and Boston. Or rather, it is the pro-slavery merchants of Boston and New York whom it is proposed to convert into abolitionists, by breaking up the Union.

If the men who assume to manage for the slaveholders, persevere in the career of folly which they commenced seven years ago, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, they will terminate the existence of negro slavery in another seven years from this time. They have already thrown Garrison, Phillips, and Gerrit Smith, into the shade.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—In our issue of Saturday, the accidental omission of a very small word made us say the very reverse of what we intended. In our abstract of the Opinion of Attorney General Black, on the right of secession, &c., the types made us say that "the Attorney General argues that Congress has constitutional power to declare war against one or more States," &c., whereas it should have been printed, "has no constitutional power," &c.

SOUTHERN SENATORS IN CAUCUS.—The Southern Senators were in Caucus for several hours on Saturday. No definite conclusions were arrived at, but the general effect of the consultation is known to have been adverse to the secessionists, who are much depressed in consequence. Several Senators from the border slave States protested with energy against a course of proceedings which threatens their slave property with total destruction.

GEORGIA.—On Saturday, a member of one of the oldest and most extensive cotton mercantile houses in Georgia, reported here that he did not know a single planter, among the large number dealing with his house, who favored the pending effort at secession. The excitement exists mainly among the whisky-drinking young men, and the "poor whites." This was so in the struggle of 1850, in Georgia.

VIRGINIA.—A member of Congress from Virginia says that the slave property of that State has been depreciated already fifty millions of dollars by the action of South Carolina, and that the greatest exasperation against the Palmetto politicians prevails there.

A most appalling and horrid murder was committed in New York, on Friday morning last, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock. The victim was an old widow lady, named Sarah Shanks, who kept a fish goods and millinery store, at No. 22 East Twelfth street. She was found dead in her bed-room, at the rear of the store, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her head and face mashed almost to jelly. Robbery seems to have been the motive for the commission of the shocking murder, judging from the ransacked condition of the apartments. The police have thus far been unable to ferret out the assassin.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, uncle of the Vice President, has written a letter declaring that if the North insists on using the National Government to put down slavery—or if the South insists on using it to perpetuate and extend slavery—in either case, the continuance of the national Union is impossible. He proposes the nomination of Breckinridge in 1864, as a cure for the evils of the nation.

ANOTHER MARTYR.—A mechanic, named Wilson, arrived in Rahway (N. J.) last Saturday, who was expelled from South Carolina at twenty-four hours notice. His only guilt was refusing to wear a Palmetto cockade. He is a Northern man of conservative views.

The evidence on both sides in the Burch divorce case has closed, and counsel have commenced their arguments.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

Washington, Dec. 9.—It is stated by distinguished Senators that Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned.

The amount received from customs last week at New York was about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one-third of which was in treasury notes. At this rate, the cash receipts for December may be about eight hundred thousand dollars. For the corresponding month of last year, they were \$2,800,000. It is understood that a treasury loan for ten million dollars, with a pledge of sales of public funds for its redemption, is suggested by Mr. Hunter as preferable to the authorization of the issue of more treasury notes. The latter, it is supposed, would at once be at a discount in the money market. Only a few thousand dollars were received last week on loan accounts.

I hear that the President openly declares that he shall cause the revenue to be collected at Charleston, even if South Carolina secedes at the time contemplated by her secessionists.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, was not present at the caucus of Southern Senators yesterday, being confined to his room by a severe throat disease.

Besides the South Carolina Senators, there are still absent from the city Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, Mallory of Florida and Toombs of Georgia.

It is understood that Senators Crittenden, Pearce, Green, Powell, and Bayard, strongly urged the expediency of adopting measures for an accommodation of difficulties between the North and the South, but it is not to be disguised that the most moderate or conservative of Southern statesmen regard a secession of several Southern States as inevitable.

It is stated to be an understanding here with Senators and Representatives from the five States that are early to secede from the Union, that their ordinances of secession are to declare that all laws and treaties of the United States shall stand until all efforts or plans for a reunion of the States shall have failed.

THE SOUTHERN CAUCUS.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The Senatorial caucus yesterday was attended by nearly all the Senators from the slaveholding States, from Delaware to Florida. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, was absent, not being in the city. Maryland was represented, and Vice President Breckinridge was also at the conference. It is said that the call did not contemplate any action, and certainly none was formally proposed. There was, however, a full and free interchange of opinions, together with some suggestions among them one looking to the call of a Southern Convention, with a view of forming a ground of conciliation between the two sections of the country. The best personal feeling prevailed, but, politically, there were no indications to induce a hope that the present difficulties will be adjusted. The caucus adjourned, without providing for a future meeting; and the impression was, according to report—left on the minds of the Senators—that at least seven States will secede from the Union.

There are, however, gentlemen who believe that no means should remain unexhausted to effect a settlement.

The following amendments to the Constitution are privately discussed among others, and are here given merely as an item of intelligence: First, Territory may be acquired by treaty, but not otherwise.

Second, The white inhabitants of any Territory, numbering twenty thousand, shall have the right to elect all officers necessary to its government, under rules prescribed by Congress; and the Legislature thereof may determine to recognize slavery or not during its Territorial existence.

Third, Whenever any Territory, preparatory to admission as a State, having white inhabitants equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress, and having submitted its Constitution to a vote of the people, applies for admission, it shall be admitted into the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to slavery, upon an equal footing with the original States.

Fourth, Congress shall not in any wise interfere with slavery where it exists under the sanction of law, nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves from one slaveholding State to another.

It may be remarked that the above propositions for an amendment to the Constitution do not emanate from a Southern quarter. Though, politically, prospects are exceedingly gloomy, there are gentlemen who will endeavor so to act, that, excepting the Gulf or cotton States, the other members of the Union may remain together, looking to time and to necessity to reunite the retreating members of the Confederacy on a mutually satisfactory basis.

MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.

Macon, Dec. 8.—The disunion feeling is still increasing in Georgia. The certainty of the secession of Alabama and South Carolina will tend greatly to strengthen the secessionists of this State. Mr. Cobb, a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, spoke last night in favor of disunion. He has always been a great Union man until now.

The fair of the Cotton Planters' Convention at this city has been postponed until next Monday, owing to the delay in the arrival of the goods imported direct from Belgium.

HON. J. M. BOTTS ON SECESSION.

Alexandria, Dec. 8.—Mr. Botts's letter on the subject of secession is an extraordinary production. He declares he will have no part in the wickedness of secession. He thinks that Virginia will not secede. He says the position of South Carolina is bold, plain, daring, and flat footed rebellion against and treason to the rest of the States. He thinks the only question involved in the South Carolina imbroglio is whether it is worth while to keep her in the Union. He believes that the Federal laws should be enforced in South Carolina, notwithstanding an ordinance of secession. He is generally quite bitter on the secession party.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 9.—Commander Page, one of the officers of the La Plata exploring expedition, arrived here to-day.

Buenos Ayres has been annexed to the Argentine Confederation. The United States brig Dolphin sailed from Buenos Ayres October 21st, for New York.

The bark Weaham, from Baltimore, arrived at Buenos Ayres October 24th.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Leavenworth, Dec. 8.—Advices from Fort Scott to the 3d inst. are to hand. The Federal troops were acting as a posse comitatus to the United States Marshal, and had arrested seven persons for being engaged in the late murders. No resistance was offered. The troops would move to Mound City on the 4th inst.

NEWS FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Fort Kearney, Dec. 8.—Two coaches from Denver city on the 3d inst., passed here yesterday. Henckley's express messenger has \$16,000 in treasure. Charles Harrison, a saloon keeper, shot James Hill dead on the 2d inst., and fled.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.

Boston, Dec. 8.—James Hurley, who killed

William Laughrey, while the latter was arresting him for a burglary, committed some months since, was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

Augusta, Dec. 8.—A number of spurious bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Augusta are in circulation. The counterfeiters are printed in colored inks. None of the genuine notes of this bank are printed in colors.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, Second Session.

Monday, December 10, 1860. SENATE.

Usual opening services.

Mr. Bigler offered a resolution that the regular standing committees be the same as last session, vacancies to be filled by the Vice President.

Mr. Latham moved that the memorial which he presented last Thursday be taken up and referred to the proper committee; agreed to.

Mr. Sumner asked leave to introduce a memorial in reference to Kansas relief bill, and desired it referred to the Committee on Territories; granted.

On motion, the resolutions of Mr. Powell were taken up.

Mr. Powell said every Senator must see the duty of prompt action—the necessity of exhausting every means to secure an amicable adjustment. Our fathers went to work when they saw danger. We should follow their example. We should go to work at once. He hoped these resolutions would pass, and that the most wise and able Senators from all sections be appointed. It will try all our caution and wisdom to secure it.

Mr. King. I should prefer that it be referred to the regular committee; he proposed some verbal amendments, which he thought the Senator from Kentucky would not object to.

Mr. Yulee inquired the purpose of the Senator of New York in offering those amendments.

Mr. King explained, that it was for the greater security of person.

Mr. Green. There is a commotion, an excitement, an embittered feeling; something must be done.

This committee may fail. I know there are desponding hearts. I hope all will pause and think. I shall not say the fault is on one side or the other; it will be time enough after the committee has reported. Something must be brought to bear, to regulate public opinion. No change of Constitution would be worth a straw without a change of public opinion. The repeal of the laws at the North would not weigh a straw, unless it comes as the opinion of the people. There are but two ways to maintain a Government, public opinion or force of arms.

Mr. Green is speaking as we go to press.

HOUSE.

The House met at the usual hour, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Virginia, then offered a very solemn and impressive prayer, in which allusion was made to the present state of the country, and hope expressed that God, in his infinite mercy, would avert the storm.

After the reading of the Journal—

Several communications were received from the Secretary of State, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, then stated that he desired the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Hawkins] would withdraw his call for the previous question on the motion to excuse that gentleman from services on the committee.

Mr. Hawkins observed that it was his intention, when he came here to-day, to have withdrawn his call for the previous question, as he himself desired to submit some remarks on the question before the House.

He then proceeded to deliver a speech on his motion to be excused from serving on the committee. His views had been not only misunderstood, but misrepresented. In the course he had taken, he had only followed his own ideas of right and wrong, and had asked no counsel. After he had marked out his own course, he had held consultations with members from the extreme South, and they had all, with one or two exceptions, agreed to the position he had taken. Florida would arrange some definite point to act from in less than thirty days. If he had agreed to take a position on the committee, he would have placed his State in a false position. His State had already taken initial steps towards separating from the Confederacy. She will, on the 3d of January next, take such step as will be compatible with her honor and dignity.

Switzerland, as one of the sovereign Powers of Europe, is entitled to the same political consideration as Russia. Florida, for the same reason, is the peer and equal of New York. Weak as she is, she cannot be forced to remain in the Union. Whenever she chooses to go out, she will do it. An attempt at coercion would be resisted by all portions of the Southern Confederacy. Virginia is pledged not to see her Southern sisters coerced to remain in the Union. Therefore, he hoped there would be no more sneers at the course of Florida.

Florida was determined to settle for herself, and in her own way, the manner of redress. She would take into consideration the action of this committee.

While he had received no special instructions, he believed himself virtually instructed, no matter how it came. The action already taken in his own State found a ready response in his own heart.

He had no confidence in constitutional compromises. They had always produced criminal and perjury, each party accusing the other of bad faith in their execution.

The formation of the committee was unfortunate and ill advised. If the Speaker had consulted his own judgment, he believed he would have acted differently.

He regretted that no member of the Democratic party of the Northwest had been appointed thereon. A great majority of the committee did not represent the opinion of their own States.

He then alluded to the appointment thereon of Mr. H. Winter Davis, saying that he (Mr. D.) had been repudiated by the Legislature of his own State, and was not, therefore, a true representative of its interests.

It would be impossible to stop the agitation of the slavery question; he had no hope of it. Mr. Lincoln ought to have issued at least a few words, defining his position. Mr. Trumbull was the only person who had yet spoken by authority, yet he had given them no assurance.

Five States were certain to secede—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama; and he believed Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, would follow.

Mr. Vallandigham said he would not vote to compel a member to serve on the committee. He believed the danger was imminent, and he protested against the arrangement of the committee.

He was still speaking when our reporter left.

In Indiana, an infant found on a doorstep has been christened Stephen A. Douglas, for the reason that the little fellow was in search of his mother.

The United States census proves that we might better afford to lose three successive crops of cotton than one crop of grass.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 1860. The undersigned have commenced the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the *National Republican*.

It is printed on a large sheet, 27 by 42 inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below. It will contain all the original matter of the daily *National Republican*, with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

It will give full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.

It will contain all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department will receive special attention, and, in all respects, the effort will be made to establish the character of the *National Republican* as a

FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

In politics, the paper will be Republican, sustaining the incoming Administration of Mr. Lincoln, but disclaiming, however, any pretension to be the organ of the President elect.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come, when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles so distasteful to the South.

But it is not only here, and in this vicinity, that the projects of the *National Republican* hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swayed from patriotic duty by any overbearing pressure of local interest.

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Those of our exchanges publishing the above conspicuously three times in the inside form of their paper, and forwarding a marked copy to this office, will receive our daily in exchange until the end of the ensuing session of Congress.

A LITTLE GIRL BOILED TO DEATH IN WHISKY.

Ellen Welsh, a sprightly and intelligent little girl, aged 11 years, fell into a vat of hot whisky, at Stearn's distillery, Richmond, Va., Tuesday afternoon, and was literally boiled alive. She lingered in great torture through the night, and died Wednesday morning.

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Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required. Please give me a call. Remember the number.

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N. B. All persons in want of Clothing and Furnishing Goods will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call, as I am determined to sell lower than any other house in town. Don't forget the name and number.

J. H. SMITH, Clothier,

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